Communicated

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL

LETTER FROM DENVER, COLORADO

I think, without doubt, this is the best State in the Union at present, for all kinds of business is just booming. Denver has grown more this last summer than in any other six years before; at least they say so here. There must be about 3,000 new buildings put up this season many of them splendid business blocks, costing $40,000 or $50,000 each; and the new hotel they are putting up is just magnificent; it is not half built yet, although about 300 men and a steam stone cutter have been working on it for about five months. I think there must be 10,000 mechanics working here all the season. Every hotel and boarding house is full to overflowing, and the average arrivals even now is large. But Leadville knocks the socks off any other town in America; guess it has about 40,000 inhabitants now, and business is more than rushing. On the streets at Leadville one can hardly get along the crowds are so thick. State street has a stretch of gambling houses and saloons for about 40 rods, that are crowded full every evening, and many thousands of dollars are won and lost each night. J. B. Grant & Co. have the largest smelters in the city, or the world, for that matter. They run 8 furnaces and turn out about 60 000 pounds of bullion a day, about 25 per cent. of which is pure silver, and the rest lead; you see that would be about 12 000 pounds of silver a day.—They have a charcoal yard that covers about one acre, and it is covered with about 10 feet deep of charcoal. In the yard by the smelter must be at least 2,0,000 tons of ore. The Leadville ore, as a general thing, looks like red clay, and is so soft that it can be easily crumbled with the fingers. Some of it is wet and stickey and splashes around in the wagon boxes like morter. This wet ore is taken from the Robert E Lee mine, and is one of the richest in Leadville. You should see the teams on these mountains. The first trip I made up there I counted eighty-two teams in eight miles of the road, and nearly all of them were eight and ten mule teams; not little mules like we have east, but fine big fellows that would weight 1200 lbs. or 1400 each. Twelve of those teams, 96 mules, had all the bullion they could draw; think there was about $1 00,0.00 worth of silver on the loads, for they ship it, lead and all together, to St. Louis, where it is refined and separated. From Grant's works they had shipped 226 car loads, or 4,52),000 pounds of this bullion in about eleven and one half months, and that was before they had put up their last four furnaces. There are about twenty other smelters in the silver city, but Grant must do as much, or nearly as much as all the rest. Before their last addition of furnaces they paid $10,000 a day for ore, now I suppose they pay $20,000. One can see $1,0.0,000 worth of silver any time he has a mind to go down there; I think I have seen more than $10,000 000 worth while I was on the road this fall. I have camped with many parties from all over the mountains, and they have told me there would be better camps than Leadville struck next season. In the Elk Mountains region the mines are said to be very rich. A man told me he saw gold from Mount Lincoln that run $28,000 to the ton. Elk Mountains are about 75 miles southwest of Leadville. This side of Leadville, about 12 miles, many rich prospects have been struck; one of them was sold for $350,000, and another, 15 or 18 miles this side, is worth about $1,000 000—that is, there is as much ore in sight. A fellow went digging in a hillside about 80 rods from the road on this side of Mosquit Range, about 15 miles from Leadville, and struck carbonate, and sold a one-fourth interest in the mine for $15,000; another chap, on the other side of the range, struck gold, and sold his claim for $30,000; the company that bought it took out two tons of ore and paid for the mine and the cost of milling the ore, and now hold it at $700,000.

A CARLETON COUNTY BOY.
Denver, Colorado, Jan. 7, 1880.

TERMS OF THE SENTINEL

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The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1880.

SENTINEL Office, in Brick Building, directly opposite Post Office, up stairs.

FARMERS' DINNER.—A company comprising about forty of the leading farmers, representing various Agricultural Societies and localities of the County, met together at the Gibson House, on Saturday afternoon last, and partook of a most excellent dinner, got up and served in a style creditable to the character of the house. The bill of fare was varied, to which ample justice was done.—After dinner was over, the company repaired to another room, when Mr. Hugh Cowperthwaite was called to the chair, and an hour more was most agreeably and profitably passed in an interchange of views between those present on various topics of interest to agriculturists.

Mr. Cowperthwaite said he was quite satisfied to act as chairman, because he felt there would be nothing required of him except to announce the names of those who might address the meeting; any ingenious Yankee could make a machine to do that. He knew he had been invited here to dinner; knew that he had had his dinner, but what more was expected of him just now he did not know. He was pleased to be able to get a good square meal; his own folks were getting careless in this matter and did not, every day, have plum pudding, mince pies or turkeys, and therefore it was a treat to get such a meal. He thought, however, the present object was to interchange views and give and get information in reference to agricultural subjects. He would now take his seat and let others explain more fully the purpose of their present gathering.

Mr. E. M. Shaw said he did not desire to speak, but yet he felt that the meeting should not be passed in silence; the time had come when farmers ought to speak. It afforded him much pleasure to meet so many intelligent farmers; farmers ought more frequently to meet to interchange views on topics pertaining to their profession. Farmers live everywhere—they are scattered and hardly ever see one another except at public gatherings; they should come together oftener; and they ought to form clubs or some kind of organization in which they might meet and discuss the various questions of so much interest which are constantly arising. A great change had come over the County; they could not farm to-day as their fathers before them did, and do it successfully. The development of the arts and sciences, the construction of railways and telegraphs had broken down the barriers which once existed and now brought the whole world close together—the old and new world were now united. If anything transpires in the old country it is now read here a few hours after its happening; and so they are able to know the state of the markets, what and where they can sell the dearest and buy the cheapest. In a word the farmers of this County were now brought into competition with the farmers of the world. The responsibilities thus thrust upon farmers demanded the exercise of the greatest intelligence in order that they might keep progress with the age. Comparing crops, stocks, &c., it would be found as agriculturists they were not up to the standard of other nations. It behooved them as farmers to enquire into this matter in order to seek a remedy. Horace Greely replied, to a young man's enquiry, "Go West." Many of our young men seemed to be taking that advice and were going west; all he had to say on this point was, that he believed there were just as good chances for a farmer here as anywhere else, providing they know how to take advantage of them. In Illinois and other parts of the west they had a deep fertile soil, but still this became exhausted, and was no stronger or more productive than our own. The farm which he cultivated had been in his father's possession for sixty years, and it had been so robbed of its productiveness as not now to be producing what it ought, but he was trying, by careful cropping to bring it again into a state of fertility. The true secret was to always make a farm better by every crop raised. As regards stock, at one time he thought the difference was in feed, but from actual experiment he had become convinced that the difference was in stock itself, and he thought it paid where you could bring an animal to maturity in two years instead of taking four years to accomplish the same object. There were many things concerning which, as a farmer, he wanted information, and in order to get such he embraced this and every other opportunity of making enquiries. He was sorry Government had locked up so much of the public lands. Immigration from the old country should be induced, and let these settlers come and take the old farms along the river, as they understand better how to restore the land; to raise root crops, and the improvement of stock; and then let our own people fall back and take up the new land. He would be glad to meet a number of farmers and organize a club where they could talk over agricultural matters.

Mr. H. Emery was pleased to meet so many farmers. When the subject of the dinner was first spoken of in the Wakefield Society, some fun was made of the proposition, but it was talked up until it assumed its present position. He was sorry to see the Woodstock Society so thinly represented. He was a small farmer, trying to get a living by his profession, and entertained his own views in regard to the farmers profession in this County. If he was a young man, with no ties to bind him, he did not think he would stay here; but if a man living here has a good farm, out of debt, he ought to be the happiest man alive, especially if his farm was located at Jacksonville. He had travelled some, but had found no spot equal to his own native place, and it would take a great deal of money to tempt him to leave it. He believed, in farming, they were behind the age in some things; the aim with most farmers seemed to be to get all they could off their farms without any reference to the future, which was like killing the goose that laid the golden egg; this was why so many farms in Jacksontown were run out. He believed in seeding down on sod; there was but little difference in the crop taken off of sod than from that on which manure was used; the first crop might not be quite so good, but it would keep improving for two or three years. In regard to the produce they had to sell, he thought they wanted free trade with the United States. Now on hay they had to pay a duty of $2 per ton; on potatoes 15 cents per bushel; oats, 10 cts. Hay was now worth $6 per ton, the purchaser has to pay $2 per ton duty, whereas if it went to U. S. free, the $2 would go to the farmer, and thus the County would aggregate a large sum.—He believed in improved stock. In the outset he had made a great mistake with his sheep. A man had come along and offered him a big price for the pick of his flock; he accepted the offer, and found that it took him three years to bring his flock up again to the former standard. Now he selected the best for himself and sold the others. He thought that a cross of our native cows with thoroughbred bulls, produced as good stock as thoroughbreds. Some native cows were as good, if not superior, to imported ones.—The benefit of improved stock was that you could make an animal as good at two years as an ordinary one would be in three years, and thus save a year's time.

Mr. B. N. Shaw hoped he would not have been called upon, as he was not well, physically. He was pleased to meet so many of his brother farmers; such gatherings were a benefit to all. He thought it would have been better if they had a programme before them, or some resolution had been offered on which they might speak. As regarded the profession of agriculture, he considered it the grandest, noblest and most independent of any. Formerly the farmer was looked down upon and considered merely as a drudge, but this had been changed and he now was considered the most independent of men. Farmers ought to recognize this fact, and to teach their children to believe this.—The profession of farming required as much intelligence and closer study than any other, even than that of the editor, lawyer, doctor, &c. There were in Carleton County probably 3,000 farmers, of whom not more than 300 take an agricultural paper. Farmers did not take the pride in their profession they should. In papers and books they had the experience of those who lived before them, these they could analyze and profit by. He thought they should turn their attention to the improvement of their stock and the raising better grain. It was time farmers were up and doing. He would like to see free trade. He believed they should adopt some plan whereby they might meet once in three months, or less, and propound and discuss questions by which they might be materially benefitted.

Mr. John Harper expressed pleasure at being permitted to meet with his fellow farmers and enjoy a sociable occasion. He had always felt a warm interest in agriculture.—The requirements of the age demanded that farmers should bring to their profession the largest amount of intelligence. While it was true that they were brought into competition with the farmers of the Dominion, yet Ontario was in a position to monopolize the market. While the farmers of Carleton were within, say, 121 miles of St. John, the farmers of Ontario got their produce carried to St. John one-half cheaper than could they. While they possessed the best facilities for improved crops and stocks, they were forced to sell for lower prices than any other portion of the Province. The high railway charges were taken out of the farmer.

Mr. E. M. Shaw said that when reference was made to agricultuaal papers, he desired to give the CARLETON SENTINEL credit for the interest displayed in the farming interests by devoting a portion of its space to agricultural topics. As regards the price of transportation of farm produce, the charge of 12 cents per bushel to carry oats to St. John was outrageous; if railroads were an advantage, a diminution of tariff would have to take place. Farmers ought to pay more attention to sheep raising, he believed they paid the best profit. Farmers ought to combine and erect woollen factories. The farmer was working for two things, food and raiment, and these they can and ought to raise profitably. Again, farmers were the most gullible of people; runners go through the County selling all kinds of machines; the farmer buys on time, and then when the notes are due they are put into hungry hands to collect, with an entailed cost of $8 or $10.

Mr. H Emery read a note from J. L. Inches, Esq., regretting his inability to accept an invitation to be present at the dinner.

Mr. Slipp said he was not a public speaker, and had not been in the County but a short time, but he was glad to associate with his brother farmers on the present occasion. He was trying to get a living by farming, and was endeavoring constantly to improve his stock. He preferred the Durham; thought they matured earlier, made fine beef and were good milkers.

Mr. Joseph Magee said he was glad to meet with so many farmers, but to undertake to interest them was quite another thing. He noticed reporters present, and what was said would be published to the world, and therefore he did not want to talk unless he had something practical to offer. The field was a large one, and all could say something without conflicting with each other. Culture and agitation was necessary in order to raise the standard of the farmer higher. Carleton County stood at least number two in the list of Counties of the Province, and the farmers ought to comprehend that the furtherence of her interests rested with them. The United States appeared to be their natural market; Great Britain and her dependencies were well enough, but they were too far away. He favored what seemed most reasonable, most natural and wisest, and he believed that their natural market was the United States. The press was agitating the question of Independence, in which many political issues were involved, but he believed the question was the legitimate child of progression. The time had come when some change ought to take place. It might be a benefit if we had a closer alliance with the mother country, providing she gave us the privileges of her markets over the United States. Any feeling of affection or loyalty ought to amount to a realization and not merely a phantom. If we had a closer alliance with the mother country, it might bring us the capital so much needed. Great Britain did not appear to take much interest in Canada; the fact was they must realize the fact that they had to look out for themselves and their children. They could raise the products of the farm, but they could not realize money therefrom. Farmers were not making the progress they should. To-day oats, in Boston, were 50 cts. and 52 cts per bushel, a vast difference between the prices there and here. They wanted an outlet to hit the channel of trade. He loved Great Britain, her Queen and her daughter, but he wanted to be able to send his stuff to the best market.

Mr. Cowperthwaite said he was in hopes that a resolution favoring the erection of a woollen factory would have been passed. Last summer a gentleman interested went around and in a little while secured stock enough to build a steamer; a woollen factory would not cost much more; he believed capital enough could be secured to start a woollen factory. The most they had sent to the United States was hay, oats and potatoes, and these had proved the past season an abundant harvest. He never saw such times of plenty; their barns and granaries were filled up with food for man and beast. They ought not to complain; he had lived here sixty-five years and had never before seen such an abundance.

Mr. James Watts made a few remarks.

On motion a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Watts and Mr. McLean for being present and reporting, to which Mr. McLean returned thanks.

The meeting adjourned to meet at Jacksonsonville, on Monday, 26th inst.

WHILE the press should be careful to warn when danger is apparent, it should be equally careful not to create unnecessary alarm—We only seek to do our duty, under these conditions, in our present reference.

Many of our readers who have contemplated the recent catastrophe in Scotland, when the Tay Bridge went down before the violence of a wind storm, involving the loss of, God alone knows how many, lives who were carried into the abyss by an unwarned train of cars; many of such readers, we say, have, no doubt, been compelled to give a thought to the bridge over the St. John River here, and reflect upon the possibility of its insecurity and the terrible consequences that may lurk in the future in connection with it, unless it be made safe and permanent. We don't suppose really that any one, expert or unsophisticated in such matters, attaches the character of permanence to this bridge as it is to-day. As each spring, with its freshet and ice flow and log runs, passes, and the bridge remains, it leaves an impression of surprised gratitude. It would not have been a cause of surprise had the bridge, or portions of it, gone away last spring or the spring before.

Now the loss of the bridge—considered merely in its physical aspects as a convenience in traffic, would be a very serious loss indeed, and viewed as the result of carelessness or imprudence in not properly and promptly remedying its defects, would invite the most severe criticism on the part of the public, who would look upon it as a reprehensible waste of money and disregard for the public needs. But when we consider that, as in the case of the Tay bridge, our structure may go into the river at a time when a train of cars is upon or approaching it, and that its loss may involve the loss of human lives, and the consequent mourning and lamentation, surely it is but right to demand that, before any further risk is run, before the bridge is exposed to the destructive power of another spring's freshet, the necessary repairs and alterations should be made. We are not going to discuss the question who should be at the expense. The Government have a claim and an interest in the structure to the amount of $25,000.—Besides that, the Government are the custodeans and constitutional protectors of the public safety, so that it is for the Government to see that the bridge is properly strengthened. Nor would we, in a case like this, where public travel and traffic is so largely convenienced, advise that economy in the use of the public revenue which would be proper under ordinary circumstances. This is certain, we think the bridge should be condemned and closed, unless it can be shown, as we fear it cannot be, that there is no danger, or unless it be made safe beyond any ordinary peradventure.

How reliable the authority is we do not know, but it has been stated that the local Government propose to submit some amendments to the School Act at the coming Legislative session. No one seems to know what those amendments are, however. No doubt some changes may be made which, while not impairing at all the efficiency of the system or interfering with the proper scope of primary education, will meet with popular favor. If the Government intend to make alterations, it appears to us that they should take the public at once into their confidence and afford time to have those changes canvassed through the press. It does seem to us that our present system involves much more work and expense as regards the higher branches than is necessary, or than was contemplated by those who originally sought for the introduction of the free school system.

MESSRS. Bourne & Co. have, as briefly stated last week, made an important addition to their planing mill, in which for some time they have been manufacturing chairs, bedsteads, &c. They have now put in a portable grist mill, imported from Ontario, with an excellent cleanser, made by Connell Bros. They are now prepared to grind all the coarser grains, and are making an excellent quality of meal. The grinding capacity of the mill is about 15 bushels per hour. The establishment is very neatly and completely fitted up and furnished, and will, probably, in this grain raising and meal consuming district, prove a profitable investment for the money and enterprise embarked.

MESSRS. Shaw Brothers, the noted tanners of Maine, Massachusetts and Canada, are preparing to establish a large concern for the grinding of bark and making extract, at a location a little below the Poquiock, on the west side of the St. John, in York County.

The engines and machinery are now in course of transit to the site of the mill. We suppose Messrs. Shaw anticipate a large saving in expense by preparing the bark near where it is obtained. They have been for a long time keeping up a large and continued drain of hemlock bark from the forests west of the St. John, and now, as indicated, purpose to penetrate the forests on the eastern side of the river.

THE County Council of Victoria met at the Court House, Andover, on Tuesday, all the Councillors elect being present. In the absence of the Secretary Treasurer, the Council was called to order by the late Warden, A. J. Beveridge, Esq. The Council then regularly organized by the unanimous election of J. E Porter as Warden; R. W. L Tibbits, Secretary - Treasurer; J. C. McCluskey, Auditor.

THE *Telegraph* of the 13th inst., makes reference to our remarks respecting the constitution of the Executive of the province. If we are tardy in replying we only follow the hasten-slowly example set by our contemporary. We are not sure that the *Telegraph* intends its article as a defence of the policy of the government; it is not worthy of that journal as a defence, perhaps it is only meant as an advertisement. The *Telegraph* says:—

Although there has been until recently only one vacant seat in the Executive, and that seat is now filled, the *Courier* and the *Sentinel* agree in thinking that the border county and the up river counties should each be represented in the Government. How that is to be accomplished, without adding to the number of members in the Executive, which is already considered quite large, we do not know.

Does it not offer a solution to the difficulty when reminding us that two city representatives are members of the Executive? Why should all the Executive members be chosen from representatives of counties lying immediately contiguous to St. John, except two while the vast and important sections of Charlotte, Carleton, Victoria, Madawaska, are unrepresented. The *Telegraph* knows very well that a fairer distribution of Executive seats was formerly made; as it knows the present policy of centralization of Executive influence cannot be justified. The *Telegraph* says:—

"It is further to be considered that the M. P. P's. at the mouth of the St. John, two of whom, namely the two representing the City of St. John, have seats in the Executive, one of them being at the head of a department, can hardly feel less interested in immigration and colonization on the Upper St. John than the members from that section. The traffic of that extensive country will follow the river. When we get three or four hundred thousand people settled in that quarter, St. John, St. Andrews, and St. Stephen, as well as Fredericton, Woodstock, Andover, Grand Falls, Edmundston, etc., will feel the benefit of it."

To which we rejoin, the St. John representatives, charged particularly with the immediate interest of their constituencies, can hardly be expected to feel as much interest in any of these matters, which are direct factors in the progress of the up river counties, as the representatives of these counties.

We remind the *Telegraph* that the traffic of that "extensive country" does not now as formerly follow the river; the railroads are new channels which have directed the traffic largely to outlets at St. Stephen, St. Andrews and St. Croix.

However the *Telegraph* is wise in not disputing the correctness of our contention, which it rather evades and says:

"But most important of all—these Upper Counties are now being specially represented by the *Telegraph* and its correspondents, and their interest espoused and advocated, and that in such a way that both the *Chignecto Post* and the *St. Croix Courier* recognize the importance of the interest at stake. The *Sentinel* may naturally regret that some of the M. P. P's. of the Upper St. John has not the honor and advantage of a seat in the Executive, but when it reflects that these counties have the *Telegraph* on their side, it must feel that it has much to be thankful for after all."

Well we are thankful. How would it do to lessen the number of our privy councillors one half and give the *Telegraph* executive power, and then perhaps we might all rest happy in a sense of safety under its watchful and paternal care. But while things remain as they are; while it is possible for the suspicion of selfishness to taint by ever so "mild a flavor" the high character of the *Telegraph*: while there is a constitutional council of seven we must continue to prefer that those seven shall be chosen with proper regard to the claims of all sections; especially must we claim that the pre-eminent agricultural and settlement Counties on the Upper St. John should have their constitutional rights.

WE briefly and we supposed justly noticed the pamphlet recently issued by the Surveyor General. Subsequently our attention was directed to some very singular items regarding the average crops in different sections. The St. John *News* has reviewed these items and we give the article from our contemporary:—

A party who has a fancy for analizing statistics, and is in the habit of making comparisons of the relative progress of certain sections of the Province, has supplied the *News* with a summary of averages of certain crops and the value of them as given in the pamphlet recently issued by the Surveyor General, on the authority of the Government. Tabulated, this summary is as follows:

	Wheat, bush. per acre.	Wheat, value per acre.	Oats, bush. per acre.	Oats, value per acre.	Buckwheat, bush. per acre.	Buckwheat, value per acre.	Potatoes, bush. per acre.	Potatoes, value per acre.	Rye, bush. per acre.	Rye, value per acre.
Hopewell.....	15	$ c 1 50	25	$ c 1 50	30	$ c 30	100	$ c 80	40	$ c 40
Richmond.....	15	1 50	25	1 50	30	24	100	80	40	40
Simonds.....	15	1 50	25	1 40	30	30	100	80	40	40
St. Andrews.....	20	2 00	30	2 00	30	30	100	80	40	40
St. Stephen.....	15	1 50	25	1 00	30	30	100	80	40	40
NORTHUMBERLAND.										
Chatham.....	15	1 50	25	1 00	30	30	100	80	40	40
Douglastown.....	15	1 50	25	1 00	30	30	100	80	40	40
Glenelg.....	15	1 50	25	1 00	30	30	100	80	40	40
Newcastle.....	15	1 50	25	1 00	30	30	100	80	40	40
Nelson.....	15	1 50	25	1 00	30	30	100	80	40	40
KENT.										
Richibucto.....	15	1 50	25	1 00	30	30	100	80	40	40
Kingston.....	15	1 50	25	1 00	30	30	100	80	40	40
Buctouche.....	15	1 50	25	1 00	30	30	100	80	40	40
Harcourt.....	15	1 50	25	1 00	30	30	100	80	40	40
Weldford.....	15	1 50	25	1 00	30	30	100	80	40	40
Carleton.....	15	1 50	25	1 00	30	30	100	80	40	40
Dorchester.....	15	1 50	25	1 00	30	30	100	80	40	40
Sackville.....	15	1 50	25	1 00	30	30	100	80	40	40
Westmorland.....	15	1 50	25	1 00	30	30	100	80	40	40
Shediac.....	15	1 50	25	1 00	30	30	100	80	40	40
Botsford.....	15	1 50	25	1 00	30	30	100	80	40	40
Salisbury.....	15	1 50	25	1 00	30	30	100	80	40	40
Havelock.....	15	1 50	25	1 00	30	30	100	80	40	40
Hillsborough.....	15	1 50	25	1 00	30	30	100	80	40	40
Hopewell.....	15	1 50	25	1 00	30	30	100	80	40	40
Albert.....	15	1 50	25	1 00	30	30	100	80	40	40
Elgin.....	15	1 50	25	1 00	30	30	100	80	40	40
Moncton.....	15	1 50	25	1 00	30	30	100	80	40	40
Dorchester.....	15	1 50	25	1 00	30	30	100	80	40	40
Sackville.....	15	1 50	25	1 00	30	30	100	80	40	40
Westmorland.....	15	1 50	25	1 00	30	30	100	80	40	40
Shediac.....	15	1 50	25	1 00	30	30	100	80	40	40
Botsford.....	15	1 50	25	1 00	30	30	100	80	40	40
Salisbury.....	15	1 50	25	1 00	30	30	100	80	40	40
Havelock.....	15	1 50	25	1 00	30	30	100	80	40	40
Hillsborough